

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.

## LATEST FASHIONS

Demand

J. W. BRADLEY'S  
DUPLEX  
ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring

## SKIRTS!

THEY will not REND or BREAK like  
Sug's Springs, but will EVER  
LAST. They are made of LUCILLE  
SHAW, where three or four ordinary Skirts are  
BROKEN in a day. They COMFORT, DURABILITY,  
and ELEGANCE. They are made by the  
which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC! the

**STANDARD SKIRT**  
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

1 WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS,  
For sale by all Retailers who sell FIRST-CLASS  
WANTS.

**WESTS, BRADLEY, & CAREY,**  
Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive Manu-  
facturers.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE  
No. 97 CHAMBERS ST. & 11 SEADE  
STREET, NEW YORK.

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**

"This skirt is really the one thing desired, being  
capable of enduring any amount of crushing and  
tearing, and it is the most durable skirt in the  
shape."—*The Daily Times*.

"They COMFORT, durability, and  
elegance, and are made of the  
which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC! the

**DUPLICITY ELLIPTIC** is the greatest improve-  
ment in skirt making.

"They are not equal in elegance, elasticity, du-  
rability, and comfort to the Duplex Elliptic."

"The Duplex Elliptic is accepted as the latest  
style toward perfection in skirts."—*T. J. Young*,  
*New York.*

"It gives the most ordinary dress a style that ren-  
ders it grand in appearance."—*Boston Post.*

**CAUTION.**

To guard against DEPOSITION, and to be sure you  
are not deceived, see that they are made by leading two  
or more firms, and that they are made of Duplex or  
Double Spring, thus proving that they  
are Duplex or Double Spring in each.

**SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK, & CO.,**

30 Fourth (or Wall) street,

**Boat Store**

AND

**SHIP CHANDLERY,**

HAVE a large assortment of Ma-  
terials and Hems Cordage, Cotton and Tared  
Hemp, Wool and Cotton, Linen, Flax and Pitch,  
Wrought and Cast Spikes, and General  
Hardware supplied on the shortest notice with every-  
thing wanted for a voyage.

**WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.**

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

From 4 to 8 Horse Power.

Also Portable Saw Mills

We have the largest, and most complete  
assortment of portable engines and saw  
mills ever offered to the public.

Our engines and saw mills are con-  
structed to any size or power required.

They are made of the best materials  
and are guaranteed to last.

Our engines are carefully tested and  
permanently set.

Our saw mills are carefully tested and  
permanently set.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

Our portable engines and saw  
mills are guaranteed to last.

# LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE  
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

**NOT** One of the most reasonable and moderate of all the Republican papers, as well as one of the very ablest, is the New York Evening Post. Yet that venerable and distinguished organ, in its appeals or exhortations, or warnings, or whatever they are intended to be, to the people of the South to adopt the constitutional amendment, lets itself use such language as this:

"With the rejection of the amendment, we shall enter upon another political struggle, more intense than that through which we were now passing, more injurious to the country, and especially to the Southern States. The Southern rebellion is as doubtful for the twenty years that the Northern States will begin to see the unreasonableness of the Southern leaders, and will lose patience with these men, who so far as we can see, have done nothing but offend us by their rebels. Hitherto the country has wonderfully restrained itself; but we advise no one to push its patience too far. It is not at all impossible, if the amendment fails, that the Southern leaders will turn their backs on the Union, and that the Advertiser evidently does not assert the control of natural laws in this sense:

"If human laws must be either unwise or ineffectual, why not sweep them from the statute-book, wipe out human government, and implicitly commit ourselves to the control of natural laws? Why should we tax ourselves to keep up a system of which all that is not superfluous is futile?"

We suspect that the Advertiser's inference is a little too broad for the premises.

Not impossible the premises are also a little too broad for the truth.

Natural laws, in a very strict sense, undoubtedly "control every action of social man," but, in this sense, human laws are the product of natural laws. In the sense in which natural laws really do "control every action of social man," consequently, there can be no essential antagonism between natural laws and human laws. But the Advertiser evidently does not assert the control of natural laws in this sense:

"The assertion, therefore, appears too broad.

What our contemporary seems to mean by natural laws is some undiscovered system of rules for the promotion of social welfare, founded on natural laws; but such rules, to say the least or most, could not "efficiently and beneficially control every action of social man" until they were discovered. Nor would their enactment as laws be a work of supererogation.

Far from it. The passions of social men are not necessarily in harmony with his true interests. Without the sanctions of the situation, they have no more power over him than strength, and that they had the day Lee surrendered to Grant. If the men who led the way in the great treason insist on being hanged or exonerated, they may yet have their will—and that sooner than they think.

This is indeed a most extraordinary mode of electioneering. Look at the matter as it is presented. Congress proposes to the States a constitutional amendment, touching deeply the rights and interests of all of them. They are called upon to vote on it—to say whether they want it or don't want it. One would naturally suppose that *free* voting is the voting expected of them—that, in deciding whether they accept or reject the amendment, they are expected and desired to render the honest and sincere decisions of their own minds. One would think that States, wherever situated, called upon to express their choice between living under what is now the Constitution and what the recently-passed amendment would make it, might utter their preference without apprehension of wrath or molestation.

But no, says the Evening Post, the most moderate, as we have said, of its class, we propose the Constitutional Amendment to the Southern States for acceptance or rejection, but, if they dare, in the exercise of the right of choice, to reject it, to their leaders, to their political men, to all who may be supposed to have influenced their action. The Southern people are threatened, that, in such event, the laws which sprung out of their rebellion, and all of which still remain upon the statute-books, shall, although peace has existed nearly two years, be executed upon the prominent Southern citizens—that the property of such shall be confiscated, their families made vagabonds and beggars, and themselves hanged. We don't remember ever to have heard such blood-and-thunder arguments addressed to nominally and theoretically free voters before. Vote as you please, say the radicals, but, vote as we don't please, and the surveyor's instruments and the hangman's will do your work.

This is indeed amazing. It is astounding. But the question suggests itself whether the radical leaders, in the event supposed, would attempt to carry out their hellish programme. We shouldn't wonder if they were to make the horrid effort. But would they succeed? Just about as Haman did. They would be smitten by the vengeance of men and the anger of God.

When the radicals undertake to carry out the Post's horrid and bloody programme, they will find in their way, at the very outset, a stone-wall obstruction that hasn't occurred to them. Congress enacted the existing statutes against treason, but, with their enactment, the functions of Congress in regard to them terminated. That body has no authority to order or organize trials or enforce penalties for treason or anything else. If caught remains to be done, it belongs to the courts. And from the courts the people of the South have nothing to apprehend. If any such course toward them as the New York paper threatens be attempted, Andrew Johnson, unless impeached, as we do not think him likely to be, will pardon them, and no court will try pardoned individuals. Moreover, in a trial for treason, there must be a Prosecuting Attorney, and that officer is subject to the President's direction. The regulars of the Post's show only the malice of their authors; there is no terror in them. We think that a people who had the nerve and the high resolve to wage such a long and terrible war as was waged by the South against the might of numbers will not be likely to shrink, in view of any prospects held up before them, from waging upon constitutional amendments and other subjects as they please. A thousand times better be disfranchised than vote under the influence of menace and fear.

**NOT** Five hundred white people have just emigrated from North Carolina in a body to the Northwestern States. Radicalism is fast rendering the South uninhabitable except by negroes and alligators.

**NOT** Morrissey the bruiser and Greeley the philosopher are pitted against each other in the Congressional fight. Ah, Morrissey, don't forget your old cunning.

"Give him both your mawmies, uncrop his pecker, hit him the bread-crab, tip him a hearty smacker."

The Democrat says that "the pretence of the power to establish such an institution as the Freedmen's Bureau is as bad as the exercise of it." Not quite, we think. A man's claim of a right to the property of his neighbors isn't half so bad as actual robbery.

**NOT** The Cincinnati merchants say that President Johnson "came into office through a crime." The distinct and unequivocal implication is that he became President by his own crime. The charge is nothing less than that he was one of the murderers of Lincoln. The force of malevolence and madness may as well stop there.

As soon as Governor Swaine finished his law job assigned him by Andrew Johnson, Maryland, he immediately started for the "New-York Chronicle."

For the "Report," and samples of work, writing both for the paper, C. L. RADWAY, 14th Street.

For sale by all dealers everywhere. \$1000.

**NOT** The regulars of the Post's show only the malice of their authors; there is no terror in them. We think that a people who had the nerve and the high resolve to wage such a long and terrible war as was waged by the South against the might of numbers will not be likely to shrink, in view of any prospects held up before them, from waging upon constitutional amendments and other subjects as they please. A thousand times better be disfranchised than vote under the influence of menace and fear.

The Democrat says that "the pretence of the power to establish such an institution as the Freedmen's Bureau is as bad as the exercise of it." Not quite, we think. A man's claim of a right to the property of his neighbors isn't half so bad as actual robbery.

**NOT** The Cincinnati merchants, the Gazette says, are "too much given to business." Our merchants would perhaps like that business should be a little more given by being deviled.

**NOT** Some women seem to think that their husbands, like turkey-legs, are improved by being deviled.

**NOT** If you would remedy dyspepsia—dissolve it.

**NOT** Horace Greeley scorns horse-races. But Horace shouldn't be above the turf.

**NOT** Sometimes nothing is more insecure than securities.

**NOT** The New Commercial Advertiser says the "great leading principle" on which social science rests is "that natural laws efficiently and beneficially control every action of social man; and, therefore, that every human law which accords with these natural laws is a work of supererogation, while those which contravene them cannot long remain in force." If this inference is valid, we cannot very clearly see what good human laws of any sort do. If those which accord with natural laws are supererogatory, and those which do not are powers, they are intended to be, to the people of the South to adopt the constitutional amendment, let's use such language as this:

"With the rejection of the amendment, we shall enter upon another political struggle, more intense than that through which we were now passing, more injurious to the country, and especially to the Southern States. The Southern rebellion is as doubtful for the twenty years that the Northern States will begin to see the unreasonableness of the Southern leaders, and will lose patience with these men, who so far as we can see, have done nothing but offend us by their rebels. Hitherto the country has wonderfully restrained itself; but we advise no one to push its patience too far. It is not at all impossible, if the amendment fails, that the Southern leaders will turn their backs on the Union, and that the Advertiser evidently does not assert the control of natural laws in this sense:

"If human laws must be either unwise or ineffectual, why not sweep them from the statute-book, wipe out human government, and implicitly commit ourselves to the control of natural laws? Why should we tax ourselves to keep up a system of which all that is not superfluous is futile?"

We suspect that the Advertiser's inference is a little too broad for the premises.

Not impossible the premises are also a little too broad for the truth.

Natural laws, in a very strict sense, undoubtedly "control every action of social man," but, in this sense, human laws are the product of natural laws. In the sense in which natural laws really do "control every action of social man," consequently, there can be no essential antagonism between natural laws and human laws. But the Advertiser evidently does not assert the control of natural laws in this sense:

"The assertion, therefore, appears too broad.

What our contemporary seems to mean by natural laws is some undiscovered system of rules for the promotion of social welfare, founded on natural laws; but such rules, to say the least or most, could not "efficiently and beneficially control every action of social man" until they were discovered. Nor would their enactment as laws be a work of supererogation.

Far from it. The passions of social men are not necessarily in harmony with his true interests. Without the sanctions of the situation, they have no more power over him than strength, and that they had the day Lee surrendered to Grant. If the men who led the way in the great treason insist on being hanged or exonerated, they may yet have their will—and that sooner than they think.

This is indeed a most extraordinary mode of electioneering. Look at the matter as it is presented. Congress proposes to the States a constitutional amendment, touching deeply the rights and interests of all of them. They are called upon to vote on it—to say whether they want it or don't want it. One would naturally suppose that *free* voting is the voting expected of them—that, in deciding whether they accept or reject the amendment, they are expected and desired to render the honest and sincere decisions of their own minds. One would think that States, wherever situated, called upon to express their choice between living under what is now the Constitution and what the recently-passed amendment would make it, might utter their preference without apprehension of wrath or molestation.

But no, says the Evening Post, the most moderate, as we have said, of its class, we propose the Constitutional Amendment to the Southern States for acceptance or rejection, but, if they dare, in the exercise of the right of choice, to reject it, to their leaders, to their political men, to all who may be supposed to have influenced their action. The Southern people are threatened, that, in such event, the laws which sprung out of their rebellion, and all of which still remain upon the statute-books, shall, although peace has existed nearly two years, be executed upon the prominent Southern citizens—that the property of such shall be confiscated, their families made vagabonds and beggars, and themselves hanged. We don't remember ever to have heard such blood-and-thunder arguments addressed to nominally and theoretically free voters before. Vote as you please, say the radicals, but, vote as we don't please, and the surveyor's instruments and the hangman's will do your work.

This is indeed amazing. It is astounding. But the question suggests itself whether the radical leaders, in the event supposed, would attempt to carry out their hellish programme. We shouldn't wonder if they were to make the horrid effort. But would they succeed? Just about as Haman did. They would be smitten by the vengeance of men and the anger of God.

When the radicals undertake to carry out the Post's horrid and bloody programme, they will find in their way, at the very outset, a stone-wall obstruction that hasn't occurred to them. Congress enacted the existing statutes against treason, but, with their enactment, the functions of Congress in regard to them terminated. That body has no authority to order or organize trials or enforce penalties for treason or anything else. If caught remains to be done, it belongs to the courts. And from the courts the people of the South have nothing to apprehend. If any such course toward them as the New York paper threatens be attempted, Andrew Johnson, unless impeached, as we do not think him likely to be, will pardon them, and no court will try pardoned individuals. Moreover, in a trial for treason, there must be a Prosecuting Attorney, and that officer is subject to the President's direction. The regulars of the Post's show only the malice of their authors; there is no terror in them. We think that a people who had the nerve and the high resolve to wage such a long and terrible war as was waged by the South against the might of numbers will not be likely to shrink, in view of any prospects held up before them, from waging upon constitutional amendments and other subjects as they please. A thousand times better be disfranchised than vote under the influence of menace and fear.

The Democrat says that "the pretence of the power to establish such an institution as the Freedmen's Bureau is as bad as the exercise of it." Not quite, we think. A man's claim of a right to the property of his neighbors isn't half so bad as actual robbery.

**NOT** The Cincinnati merchants say that President Johnson "came into office through a crime." The distinct and unequivocal implication is that he became President by his own crime. The charge is nothing less than that he was one of the murderers of Lincoln. The force of malevolence and madness may as well stop there.

As soon as Governor Swaine finished his law job assigned him by Andrew Johnson, Maryland, he immediately started for the "New-York Chronicle."

For the "Report," and samples of work, writing both for the paper, C. L. RADWAY, 14th Street.

For sale by all dealers everywhere. \$1000.

**NOT** The regulars of the Post's show only the malice of their authors; there is no terror in them. We think that a people who had the nerve and the high resolve to wage such a long and terrible war as was waged by the South against the might of numbers will not be likely to shrink, in view of any prospects held up before them, from waging upon constitutional amendments and other subjects as they please. A thousand times better be disfranchised than vote under the influence of menace and fear.

The Democrat says that "the pretence of the power to establish such an institution as the Freedmen's Bureau is as bad as the exercise of it." Not quite, we think. A man's claim of a right to the property of his neighbors isn't half so bad as actual robbery.

**NOT** The Cincinnati merchants, the Gazette says, are "too much given to business." Our merchants would perhaps like that business should be a little more given by being deviled.

**NOT** Some women seem to think that their husbands, like turkey-legs, are improved by being deviled.

**NOT** If you would remedy dyspepsia—dissolve it.

**NOT** Horace Greeley scorns horse-races. But Horace shouldn't be above the turf.

**NOT** Sometimes nothing is more insecure than securities.

**NOT** We find the subjoined obituary in the Ohio Journal:

BIRTH OF LIEUT. J. W. SCOBY.

The following notice of the death of this individual, who was so well known to all who have visited our Legislative halls and political conventions for some years past, is from the Auburn Stars and Stripes of Auburn, N.Y.:

The following letter from Capt. Grant, formerly County Clerk of this county, and late Captain of the Fourth California Cavalry, arrived at the office of Mr. W. Scoby, received by us this morning. Lieutenant Scoby was a resident of this county for many years, and at one time had editorial charge of the Democratic Standard newspaper in this town. He served in the Legislature during several sessions. In 1861, when the first call upon California for troops was made, Scoby was one of the first volunteers. He entered the service as a private, was soon made Second Lieutenant of Company A, 4th regiment California volunteers, and about December, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and afterwards promoted to Captain. He remained in the service until his regiment was finally mustered out of the service, making an eventful military service of about four years and a half.

We suspect that the Advertiser's inference is a little too broad for the premises.

Not impossible the premises are also a little too broad for the truth.

Natural laws, in a very strict sense, undoubtedly "control every action of social man," but, in this sense, human laws are the product of natural laws. In the sense in which natural laws really do "control every action of social man," consequently, there can be no essential antagonism between natural laws and human laws. But the Advertiser evidently does not assert the control of natural laws in this sense:

"The assertion, therefore, appears too broad.

What our contemporary seems to mean by natural laws is some undiscovered system of rules for the promotion of social welfare, founded on natural laws; but such rules, to say the least or most, could not "efficiently and beneficially control every action of social man" until they were discovered. Nor would their enactment as laws be a work of supererogation.

Far from it. The passions of social men are not necessarily in harmony with his true interests. Without the sanctions of the situation, they have no more power over him than strength, and that they had the day Lee surrendered to Grant. If the men who led the way in the great treason insist on being hanged or exonerated, they may yet have their will—and that sooner than they think.

This is indeed amazing. It is astounding. But the question suggests itself whether the radical leaders, in the event supposed, would attempt to carry out their hellish programme. We shouldn't wonder if they were to make the horrid effort. But would they succeed? Just about as Haman did. They would be smitten by the vengeance of men and the anger of God.

When the radicals undertake to carry out the Post's horrid and bloody programme, they will find in their way, at the very outset, a stone-wall obstruction that hasn't occurred to them. Congress enacted the existing statutes against treason, but, with their enactment, the functions of Congress in regard to them terminated. That body has no authority to order or organize trials or enforce penalties for treason or anything else. If caught remains to be done, it belongs to the courts. And from the courts the people of the South have nothing to apprehend. If any such course toward them as the New York paper threatens be attempted, Andrew Johnson, unless impeached, as we do not think him likely to be, will pardon them, and no court will try pardoned individuals. Moreover, in a trial for treason, there must be a Prosecuting Attorney, and that officer is subject to the President's direction. The regulars of the Post's show only the malice of their authors; there is no terror in them. We think that a people who had the nerve and the high resolve to wage such a long and terrible war as was waged by the South against the might of numbers will not be likely to shrink, in view of any prospects held up before them, from waging upon constitutional amendments and other subjects as they please. A thousand times better be disfranchised than vote under the influence of menace and fear.

The Democrat says that "the pretence of the power to establish such an institution as the Freedmen's Bureau is as bad as the exercise of it." Not quite, we think. A man's claim of a right to the property of his neighbors isn't half so bad as actual robbery.

**NOT** The Cincinnati merchants say that President Johnson "came into office through a crime." The distinct and unequivocal implication is that he became President by his own crime. The charge is nothing less than that he was one of the murderers of Lincoln. The force of malevolence and madness may as well stop there.

As soon as Governor Swaine finished his law job assigned him by Andrew Johnson, Maryland, he immediately started for the "New-York Chronicle."

For the "Report," and samples of work, writing both for the paper, C. L. RADWAY, 14th Street.

For sale by all dealers everywhere. \$1000.

**NOT** The regulars of the Post's show only the malice of their authors; there is no terror in them. We think that a people who had the nerve and the high resolve to wage such a long and terrible war as was waged by the South against the might of numbers will not be likely to shrink, in view of any prospects held up before them, from waging upon constitutional amendments and other subjects as they please. A thousand times better be disfranchised than vote under the influence of menace and fear.

The Democrat says that "the pretence of the power to establish such an institution as the Freedmen's Bureau is as bad as the exercise of it." Not quite, we think. A man's claim of a right to the property of his neighbors isn't half so bad as actual robbery.

**NOT** The Cincinnati merchants, the Gazette says, are "too much given to business." Our merchants would perhaps like that business should be a little more given by being deviled.

**NOT** Some women seem to think that their husbands, like turkey-legs, are improved by being deviled.

**NOT** If you would remedy dyspepsia—dissolve it.

**NOT** Horace Greeley scorns horse-races. But Horace shouldn't be above the turf.

**NOT** Sometimes nothing is more insecure than securities.

**EDUCATIONAL.**

**Meeting of the School Trustees—Appropriations for the Month of October, &c.**

The Board of School Trustees held their regular monthly meeting in the Council Chamber last evening. Present—James L. Danforth, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

**APPROPRIATIONS.**

The suspended statement of salaries and bills was found to be correct and the amounts ordered paid:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Male High School:   | \$101.22 |
| St. Paul Gray:      | 1.53     |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| St. Paul Gray:      | \$101.22 |
| Wm. H. Law:         | 9.14     |
| Female High School: | 129.80   |

Male High School:

|  |
| --- |
| St. Paul Gray:</ |

